

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....**JOHN L. SCOTT**
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort, Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, to John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jas. w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORD, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
Jas. w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-house,
and in the Court of Appeals, Office on the
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....**CHAS. P. CRADDOCK.**
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties, Jas. w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Jas. w&t-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Jas. w&t-wf

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Jas. w&t-wf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
Jas. w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and
in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jas. w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
Jas. w&t-wf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.**
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.
Jas. w&t-wf

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
Jas. w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORD, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of documents, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
Jas. w&t-wf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Jas. w&t-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
FRANKFORD, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
Jas. w&t-wf

All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
Jas. w&t-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORD, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
Jas. w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Blankets,
Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Red Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
Jas. w&t-wf

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Jas. w&t-wf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL
corner of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BARNES
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
Jas. w&t-wf

STOP THREE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop here.

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only Ten Cents.
Jas. w&t-wf

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
evidenced by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
visee to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLER AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as MISCARriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Jas. w&t-wf

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily,
Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.
Jas. w&t-wf

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light
and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c., &c.
Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards,
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
110 Walnut street, Old Farmers' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 w&t-wf

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military,
Furnished at short Notice.
Jas. w&t-wf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Jas. w&t-wf

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
Jas. w&t-wf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Wholes and Retail.
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Jas. w&t-wf

NIXON, CHAFFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
Jas. w&t-wf

PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
Jas. w&t-wf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. Jas. w&t-wf

ASPENLID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, and all kinds of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachets,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

SENT FREE TO ALL BY ADDRESS
CHARLES FROHMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor
of diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Venereal, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something
by sending for a book, enclosing two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. FROHMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston,
Mass.
Jas. w&t-wf

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
late fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by *Hayes and Callen-*
burg on Main Street, opposite to the *Mansion*
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
Jas. w&t-wf

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$5 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
Jas. w&t-wf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
I have graduated of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling on me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
Jas. w&t-wf

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is
concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S,
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—See the following testimony:
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell off our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.
Jas. w&t-wf

ALSO OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
S. BARKER & CO.
Jas. w&t-wf

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 4t

THE KISS IN SCHOOL.

A District school, not far away, had been in session a day. Was humming with its wonted noise of three-score mingled girls and boys. Some few upon the benches, and some upon the floor, were the only ones who were not there. But more for mischief than for love. The while the master's downward look was fastened on a copy-book. When suddenly, behind his back, Rose, sharp and clear, a rousing smack! As 'twere a pat on the cheek. "What's that?" the startled master cries. "That, sir, is a little imp reply." "What! William Willett, you plebeian, I have him with Thutanna Feather!" With frown to make a statue thrill. The master thundered: "Hither, Willett!" Like wretch 'erlaken in his track. With stolen chattels on his back. "Will," hung his head in shame and shame. And to the awful presence came—A great, green, bushy fustian. The but of all good natured folk. With smile suppressed, and birch upraised. The threat'n'd falter'd—"I'm amazed That you, my biggest pupil, should be guilty of an act so rude. Before the whole set school, to boot! What evil genius put you to it?" "I was the last to be scolded the lad; I didn't mean to be so bad—But when Susanna shook her curls, And didn't kiss a baby's doll, I couldn't stand it, sir, at all. But up and kissed her on the spot! I know—how I ought to do. But, somehow, from her look—how I thought she kind of asked me to!"

The Feeling in England Towards the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of September 27, says:

As things are at present, England, to the intense disgust of Napoleon III, will not act overtly against the United States. A reverse, however, would change this hesitation, I fear, to quick action, and France would succeed in her designs against the giant Republic.

I inclose an article published in the Constitutional yesterday, *par ordre*, that great feat of liberty, that of the 24th of October, as his admirers dub him—Pershing—that will prove to your readers how just I was in concluding at the commencement of the present American rebellion that France—

I mean her Government—was against the cause of the Union. Her official organs team daily with the grossest insults to the American Government and people, and constant extracts are made from the rebel organs in London—the Daily Telegraph, a sheet that suits its tone to the present war, the Chronicle, which since its abandonment by Louis Napoleon, whom it has served with sense and discretion, has become an organ of the Davis Confederacy, showing, however, no sense, discretion, or good taste in its present career. Every few days its Paris correspondent makes the following announcement:

"I am once again assured that the early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America by France may be expected, and the press is greatly excited upon these parts that it will be followed, if not accompanied, by that of England. Indeed, if I am correctly informed, the two powers are, at this moment, engaged in negotiations for the purpose of shaping their respective lines of policy with respect to the matter. As to France, though her demand for cotton is nothing like that of England, she is still in such need of the article that she cannot willingly consent to see the supply cut off, and the thought of the early recognition of the Confederate States is the best means of securing a continuance of imports."

This appears in Thursday's Chronicle. Now I have good reason to know that the said journal has no connection whatever with any official source here, and that the Paris correspondent, when he makes these assertions, is not "assured" of any such thing; but he has found the expedient to succeed, has seen the Paris semi-official press is greatly excited upon these statements, and make extracts from the London journals, and so he does the thing over and over again, to the great joy of the *Patrie*, *Pays*, and *Constitutionnel*, but to the disgust of those who see through the shallow farce. The announcements of the Chronicle and Telegraph about American affairs are simply bouffons.

It is a most extraordinary thing to observe how the Paris London journals write about General Fremont's proclamation. They were in the habit, when we were prosperous and at peace, of bitterly twitting us about "the peculiar institution." We were quite out of the pale of civilization, our boasted liberty was a lie; in fact, they could scarcely find language energetic enough to express their horror of our keeping four millions of "fellow beings, of brothers, in bondage. Fremont now talks of freeing them, and the howl is reversed, and we are full of all sorts of honor, of what is due to the rank of mankind, of common humanity," by wishing to set free those four millions that are yet in bondage. The *Pays* has published the following communicated note. It is as clear as mud, except that the unfriendly animus is evident: "It is believed that Russia has concluded a treaty relative to the right of neutrals with the United States of North America, but that England and France have thus far refused to enter into such a treaty, and that Prussia is in accord with them."

"I am positively assured that, as far as regards Prussia, the *Pays* has made an unfounded statement, and believe the same as regards England. The fact is that Russia should have shown a feeling of good will to the United States has produced here a powerful effect upon the masses, who, were they left to their own judgments, would be friendly to us. It was feared here that the letter of Prince Gortchakoff would remove in part the unfavorable effect produced by the misrepresentations of the official press, and so the *Pays* was instructed to insert the note above, which expresses that where Russia is, for France, England, and Prussia are against the Union. The *Pays* took an unwarrantable liberty when it spoke for the others powers. As for France, all Americans must know by this time that her government is inimical to them."

"It was conversed in the city some evenings since with our Consul here. His conclusion—having, since his arrival, thoroughly studied the question—is, that we must prepare to stand against Europe in defense of our rights; and the more formidable are our preparations the more likely will be our success."

LYONS, FRANCE, Sep. 25, 1861. A large portion of the population of Lyons is composed of weavers. They are estimated at sixty thousand, including, I suppose, the families of those who are married men. In the suburbs, especially on the northern and western sides, one hears the clatter of the loom on all hands.

Alas! in these days there is much misery in Lyons on account of the war in the United States. Only think of the fact that last year (1860) the exports from Lyons to America were more than 100,000,000 francs, while from the 1st of January, 1861, up to the first of September, eight months, they have but little exceeded 6,000, and it is feared they will not reach 10,000—perhaps not more than 8,000! Was there ever anything like this? A large house engaged in the American trade assures me that for some time they have not had a single order from the United States.

Of course the weavers suffer much. Many of them are working on half time, and some are doing nothing at all. It is remarkable that the orders from Germany, Russia, Belgium, Sweden, and all foreign countries, excepting England, have also fallen off this year—a fact which shows how much the dreadful war in America deranges the trade of almost the entire civilized world.

By the way, I may remark that the journals as well as the people of Lyons are shockingly ignorant of the causes and prospects of the war in the United States; nor is this wonderful when we consider the influence the London Times, London Herald, London Sun, and almost all the other leading papers of England, and their mouthpiece at Paris (Galignani's Messenger) have on the French press, and indeed the press of the entire continent. But they must one day become better enlightened by the "logic of events," if not by the "logic of words." We must wait in patience.

Vanity Fair's War Correspondence. My statement that the "Future was big with something," was a forgery. My letters have been tampered with. Perhaps it might be better, hereafter, for you to have all your correspondence written in the back office, as the Tribune does. That, however, is a circumstance to which I will not at present refer. This letter, at all events, shall be authentic and truthful. Upon my honor!

I have just had a long talk with John Minor Botts, whose imitations of my letters have produced so much laughter among the readers of the Tribune. I am not angry with John. His correspondence is such an evident burlesque of mine, that nobody could imagine for a moment that he meant to mislead any one.

He has given me some very important information concerning affairs in the rebellious districts.

There are no rebellious soldiers in Virginia, and those who are a mob of half-starved, half-naked wretches, who always run away, and John says that he thinks some of them are still running.

Gen. Beauregard, of whom you may have heard, is half starved and half naked like the rest. He lately ran away from Richmond to Manassas Gap, where the poor wretch was obliged to erect heavy batteries, for fear the Federal troops should march upon him.

It is by such cowardly acts as these that the rebel troops have lost the respect of the whole Cabinet and army.

Old Abe has no longer hesitated to avow his contempt for the entire Confederacy.

Gen. Scott says that if this sort of things continue eight or ten months longer, he will call on fifty thousand more volunteers, and fortify Washington and Alexandria, so that they will be perfectly safe from any attack.

As for me, I knit my noble brows, fold my arms across my chest, and chewa good deal of tobacco than usual.

But I say nothing.

Botts tells me that the rebel army is headed by a man named Jackson, a brother of the assassin of Ellsworth.

An engagement is expected to occur somewhere shortly.

Nothing seems to be known, however, on any subject.

Our picket guards were all shot, last night, by a party of rebel scouts, supposed to be brothers of Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth.

Professor Lowe's plan has all gone up in a balloon.

Mrs. Lincoln is well; the report that she took paregoric habitually, is unfounded.

Three secession spies were discovered in the basement of my tent, last night. I put up a new gallows and turned them off this morning, in the presence of my gallant 200-zoos and several invited guests, among whom were some of the belles of Washington.

The poor devils died easily and gamely. They were said to be brothers of Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth.

Botts tells me that affairs in Virginia are very unsettled. He stayed three months at Richmond, and commerce is so dead that grass grows in the principal streets. In fact, he pastured a cow for some weeks right in front of his street door.

The negroes, he says, are kept busy all the time, quelling insurrections among the whites. The Tribune has engaged Botts as a regular correspondent, to take the place of Harvey, who has been rewarded by a fat foreign mission. Abe says that if Gov. Pickens will come on to Washington, he will give him the consulate of St. Petersburg. There is another man applying for that post now, who will probably get it. His name is Jackson, and he is said to be a brother of the assassin of Ellsworth.

Scott informs me, unofficially, that he is very desirous that the rebels shall remove all their batteries and camps from Virginia. If they persist in keeping them there, he will not send a single Northern soldier into that State.

As I write, forty thousand Massachusetts troops are defiling past my camp. They are returning from a thoroughly grand tour in order that they might enjoy a regular old fashioned Fourth of July clam-bake at home.

They are now intended for the defense of Washington.

They were assaulted during their march through Baltimore, by a mob, headed by two ruffians named Jackson, supposed to be brothers of the assassin of Ellsworth.

A very brilliant little affair took place near Cloud's Mills, the other night. Three of my countrymen were out on picket duty, and were attacked by forty of the rebel cavalry. The boys bravely stood their ground until assaulted, and then retreated in different directions, but in good order.

They picked up three hundred stand of arms and cannon, flags, military instruments, etc., in great quantities which the rebels dropped in their flight. One Minnie rifle, encrusted with gold and precious stones, bore the name of Jackson, a rebel famishing in the neighborhood. The boys were especially anxious to catch him, as he has been known to maltreat Union men in the rebel army, and he is also a brother of Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth.

And besides, he is said to carry a very costly gold watch, and a good deal of pocket money.

I have just learned that Botts is not to be trusted. His washerwoman tells me that, after conversing with him he sent her a Seaside flag that he had used. I suspect him of collusion.

A messenger has this moment arrived with intelligence that Botts has been detected in the act of setting fire to the President's wheat field, in front of the White House. I have issued an order for his arrest.

The fire is extinguished, but the wildest excitement prevails.

One hundred thousand more volunteers will be called for immediately, to insure the safety of Washington.

People are very much blamed by everybody.

Nothing is known.

I think that something will happen.

Bianca is ironing a dozen clean havelocks for me.

My men are shaving themselves and blacking their boots preparatory to a grand movement.

The newspaper correspondents are holding a meeting with closed doors, no gentlemen being admitted. Their object is to give advice to me and General Scott, and to have their statements of facts agree, if possible, for once.

I am partially intoxicated.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 19. Richmond papers of the 15th have been received here to-day, and contain further accounts of the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi. The following dispatch is dated New Orleans, Oct. 14:

The expedition under commander Hollins consisted of the *Manassas*, the iron-clad marine battering-ram, with one 64 pounder Dahlgreen gun; the steamer *Calhoun*, the flag-ship, with one 24 pounder and two 18 pounder Dahlgreen guns; the steamer *Icy*, with an eight inch 32 pounder, rifled; the steamer *Jackson*, with two eight inch columbiads; the steamer *McKen*, with a 64 pounder, mounted on a pivot, four eight inch columbiads and a 24 pounder, rifled; the steamer *Tuscarora*, with one eight inch columbiad and a 32 pounder, rifled; and the cutter *Pickens*, with an eight inch columbiad and four 24 pounder carronades. The blockaders had the *Richmond*, *Vincennes*, *Preble*, *Water Witch*, and the schooner *Joseph H. Toone*, in all 63 guns.

On Friday night our fleet started from Fort Jackson, and proceeded up the river. The night was intensely dark, and the *Manassas* ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow and cutting into her upward of twenty feet. Appalling shrieks were heard aboard the doomed ship. Signal rockets were fired, the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the *Manassas*, during which her machinery became damaged.

The *Tuscarora* and the *Watson* came up with five battalions which had been cut loose and set adrift on the stream.

When the morning came our fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and a heavy cannonading began, which lasted until eight o'clock. Several shots struck the *Richmond*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels.

When the firing ended, the fleet returned to the city, with the prize schooner *Joseph H. Toone* loaded with coal, which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the passage, was burned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The prizes captured were the *Joseph H. Toone* and *Laurel*, belonging to the Federal steamer *Richmond*, which latter was laden with outlasses. The vessel sunk was not the *Preble*, but the *Vincennes*. Three vessels of our expedition arrived on Saturday night.

The Enquirer has a full account of the fight at Santa Rosa Island. The rebels claim to have driven the *Wilkes* and *Zouaves* into Fort Pickens, capturing between thirty and forty prisoners and a large amount of spoil and money, but admits that their own loss was heavy in killed, wounded and prisoners, but does not give their numbers. One of the accounts says:

The *Zouaves* were taken almost completely by surprise, but as soon as they recovered fought desperately. At times, however, they acted rather cowardly, but upon the whole gave us some very warm work.

We finally succeeded in driving them into Fort Pickens, killing quite a number of them, and taking some thirty or forty prisoners and a lot of camp equipage and other trophies. Some of our men have brought away money, hats, caps, guns, swords, pistols, and pieces of Billy's standard.

Our men acted with great coolness, and, having accomplished the object of our mission, we returned to the mainland. As we did so, we found that the balance of the regiment was advancing to reinforce us, but finding us coming back, they also returned to the camp.

Our loss has been very severe. Among the killed are Lieutenant L. A. Nels, of the McDuffin Rifles, of Warren, and Aid to Col. Jackson; Joseph H. Adams and Fred Cooke, of the Clinch Rifles, and J. Stanton, of the 5th Volunteers.

The Enquirer has the following important paragraphs:

Some of our Southern exchanges announce the sailing from Charleston, and consequently the breaking of the blockade of the Confederate States, by the steamship *Nashville*, for Europe, having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the *Nashville* is still in Charleston harbor, and our Ministers did not sail in that vessel.

General Wise is reported worse, and his case considered as critical.

Calvin Huseon, a nephew by marriage of Secretary Seward, died at Richmond on Monday.

The Enquirer says that the original underground railroad is again open and making their trips weekly.

The Ellsworth *Zouaves*, captured at Newport News, have arrived at Richmond. R.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. The following telegram from Gen. Stone's command has been received at headquarters:

"A gallant reconnaissance was made early this morning by Major Wise, of Van Allen's Cavalry, and Capt. Stevens, Assistant Adjutant-General, from Edwards's Ferry, towards Leesburg, with thirty cavalry. They came upon the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment and received their fire at thirty yards, and returned it with their pistols and fell back in order, bringing one prisoner."

We have from the Virginia side of Edwards's Ferry, additional accounts—say up to 3 o'clock to-day. Gen. Stone had held his own there, though his comparatively small force on the island is inferior to the 4,000 of the enemy. A subsequent dispatch received late this afternoon, says Gen. Evans has four field-pieces and three pieces masked and about 4,000 men. A prisoner says the rebel commander has 4,000 rebel troops and expects reinforcements.

Gen. Stone believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day and hold it.

On careful examination it is found that the sum of \$400,000 was sent to England and \$300,000 more is to be sent in thirty days; in all less than \$1,000,000, to purchase clothes to be made up in this country to meet the pressing wants of our soldiers in the field until our manufacturers can supply the goods so much needed. The greatest care was exercised in the selection of agents to execute the order. In connection with the fact that payment has been suspended on the debts created in the Department of the West, it is stated that the Investigating Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into all contracts, now in session at St. Louis, have in their examination discovered great irregularity and extravagance in the public expenditures. In view of all the circumstances, it is apparent that the Administration will yield to the necessity of completely reorganizing the entire department, to accomplish which Gen. Fremont will be transferred or assigned to some other duty.

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The rebel pickets were seen to-day on the Leesburg turnpike a mile beyond our outposts.

A foraging party from Gen. Smith's division advanced to within a short distance of Vienna. They captured about sixty loads of hay and 220 bushels of oats. Everything in that section is reported quiet.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered at the request of Commander Pope, of the Brooklyn, for the escape of the privateer Sumpter, while he was blockading the Mississippi.

HUDSON, Mo., Oct. 20. A messenger reports that a scouting party from Cameron, numbering 100, have been taken prisoners by some 600 rebels, at McCabell, Caldwell county. 400 of the Federal troops at Cameron were ready to march to their rescue when the train left. Another party of from 400 to 500 rebels was in Carroll county, and had captured 17 of Col. Morgan's men. Morgan had started in pursuit.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20. Maj. Scott, of Gen. Sigel's staff, from Warsaw yesterday, states that definite and satisfactory information had been received at Gen. Sigel's camp that Gen. Price broke up his camp in the country, where he arrived last Sunday week, and where, it is said, he would stand and give battle, and continued his retreat to the Arkansas line.

BOSTON, Oct. 21. The Bangor Times publishes an extract from a letter dated Barbados, Sept. 25, stating that the privateer Sumpter has been captured by the U. S. steamer Powhatan. Letters from parties in Barbados, however, of Sept. 28, received, make no mention of the report.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 21. Two or three companies of the 43d Indiana regiment stationed at Camp Vigo near this city, under command of their Colonel, entered the city this evening and proceeded to the office of the Journal and Democrat, and in a short time demolished everything. They then proceeded to some private houses and served them in the same manner.

The citizens are organizing to proceed to take the camp. There is great excitement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. There are rumors of a battle in progress near Leesburg. No particulars are given. The Federal troops are known to be entrenched on an island in the river near that point. Foraging parties of Federal troops daily venture as far as Mt. Vernon. The rumor of Fremont's removal is revived to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. A writ of habeas corpus was served yesterday by a city lawyer on Provost Marshal Porter. The President having instructed the Marshal of the District not to serve such writs (the District being practically under martial law) the lawyer was promptly arrested, and District Judge Merrick, before whom the writ was returnable, had been placed under the surveillance of the authorities and his pay stopped.

[Special to the Herald.] The Government sent down the Potomac to-night two steam tugs for the purpose of bringing up a number of vessels loaded with government stores. They intend to pass the rebel batteries in the night.

The Navy Department to-day notified the War Department and also a number of gentlemen who have vessels now below the batteries, afraid to venture up, that after tomorrow (the District being practically under martial law) the lawyer was promptly arrested, and District Judge Merrick, before whom the writ was returnable, had been placed under the surveillance of the authorities and his pay stopped.

A dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Rosecrans, dated "Camp Tompkins, near Gauley Bridge," where he has been encamped for some time. He reports everything quiet. The rebels, it appears, are falling back from their position, and from the best information which can be obtained of their movements, they are concentrating in very large force below, to co-operate with General Johnston, who has separated from Beauregard.

[World's Dispatch.] Rumors have prevailed that Fairfax has been evacuated, and it is so announced in this evening's Star, but information from the advanced lines shows it to be incorrect. On the contrary the indications are that the rebels are in large force in the rear of Fairfax, and are reinforcing the rebel army at Leesburg.

[Times Dispatch.] It was erroneously reported to-day that 500 rebels crossed from their batteries to the Maryland shore, between Shipping Point and Evansport, made a reconnaissance, and returned. The fact is, there was only a small party of 40 or 50, who were easily driven back. There is no possibility of the rebels effecting a crossing on the Maryland shore.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports new batteries have been erected at Mathias' Point. The Freeborn and Island Belle in making a reconnaissance at that point yesterday threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by a new battery of eighteen heavy guns.

Immediately thereupon, the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing are obliged to hug the Maryland shore and are exposed to a fire from a distance of some four or five miles in doubling the Point. No vessels passed down the river last night, and it was not known that any came up.

River men report that the rebels have a number of gun and longboats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Aquia Creek and Occoquan bay, and that they are busy building launches, either with a view to crossing into Maryland or to seize vessels coming up. The report, however, needs confirmation.

The rumor that a number of vessels bound down had been taken by the rebels is unfounded.

Reliable accounts from the upper Potomac this morning state that our troops had returned to their position in far better order than was anticipated and held the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Judge Merrick to-day sent a letter to his brother judges of the Circuit Court relative to his arrest. Soldiers guard him in his own house a prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22. General Todd has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in North Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. It is stated that Thompson Brothers, bankers of New York, have made arrangements through their agents here to dispose of a large amount of Treasury notes for the Government.

General Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edwards's Ferry and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers, and a part of General Stone's command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without much effect until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared on our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker.

The United States forces engaged were about 1,800, and were attacked by forces supposed to be 5,000 or 6,000. At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately, as he fell, he dispatched Major Young to General Stone at Leesburg to apprise him of the condition of

affairs, and Gen. Stone proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retreated in good order. He will hold the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to General Stone during the night, and will be ready to move on Wednesday.

PORT MONROE, Oct. 22. A heavy gale which has prevailed has somewhat retarded the preparations for the great expedition. The gale is now moderating.

Two hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts battalion, who were sent out from Newport News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, but stood their ground. The 1st and 7th New York regiments had been sent out to support them when the steamer left Old Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. The Court to-day made an order citing General Porter to appear and show cause why he had ordered the arrest of Judge Merrick and others obstructing the course of justice.

A special to the Post says: Flag-officer Craven has just arrived here from the lower Potomac. He reports that the river is at last effectually closed, the rebel batteries commanding it at every point below Washington.

Gen. Harney still remains in this city, but it is reported that he will soon be assigned to active service.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 22. The report of last evening regarding the mob does great injustice to Col. Geo. K. Stealy, of the 43d regiment. He was not in the city, and the mob was under the command of subalterns. The Colonel denounces the affair in unmeasured terms, and has issued a general order that he will render all assistance to the civil authorities to ferret out the ringleaders, and will also call a court of inquiry to bring the offenders to the extreme penalty of their crimes. The Journal office was entirely demolished, as well as the night houses of ill

